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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY

(Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Another Postal Reform.

That is a very satisfactory arrangement which Hon. Wm. Mulock has succeeded in making with the United States authorities in regard to Yukon and Alaskan postal matters. In his capacity as Postmaster-General, Mr. Mulock and the Postmaster-General of the United States have arranged that the Canadian Government will take charge of the mails for the two countries for the whole route from Skaguay through the Yukon territory, and to Eagle City, Alaska, the United States paying its proportion of the cost of the service.

Under the convention of 1858, arranged by the late Government of Canada with the United States, the interests of this country and of the British Empire are not so well served. Though on the face of it the arrangement seems fair enough, it has worked out in a manner which has caused some strong and well-warranted protests to be made on the subject of newspaper and periodical postage. The Canadian Printer and Publisher reproduces and indorses the protest made by the Royal Society of Canada in its last annual report against the wholesale circulation of yellow journalism and like periodicals in Canada through the preference given to them, by the postal arrangement stated, over useful publications from Great Britain. The Royal Society report said:

"One cause for this evil is that under existing postal laws our country is deluged with these cheap and nasty papers at the expense of our own Government. Under the postal convention, Canada carries all American mail matter free after it has been stamped in the United States. Conversely, the United States carries our mail matter free bearing Canadian stamps. But for one Canadian paper which goes to the United States, 100 American papers come to Canada. This not only handicaps the Canadian publishers, whose imported paper, type, machinery, are all heavily taxed, but enables the American publishers who have a large market in their own country, to flood ours with obnoxious papers which would undermine and sap if possible the loyalty of our people to British institutions. At the same time the postage on British periodicals is so great as to be almost prohibitory."

"Nothing, we judge, would do more to foster a community of sentiment and interest between Canada and the mother country, to diffuse information in each country about the other, and to divert emigration from the British Islands to the Dominion of the United States, than the greater freedom for the interchange of printed literature between the two countries. The better class of English periodicals would thus circulate far more largely in Canada, and the Canadian papers seen by successful emigrants to their friends in the old country would be among the very best emigration agencies that could be conceived."

The anxiety of our rulers to agree to every approach to reasonable reciprocity with our neighbors in the United States is the cause for the putting in force of this arrangement and continuing it. It would cause no end of trouble to give it up, now that it is in working order, and the business relations of the two peoples are so many and varied.

But even if it is not deemed wise to upset the reciprocal postal relations of the United States with regard to newspapers and other periodicals, surely nothing should stand in the way of applying a partial remedy to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs here set forth. It will no doubt be replied that though Canada is willing that the postage on newspapers and periodicals between Great Britain and the Dominion should be reduced, so that our people might be induced to buy more of the healthy literature of the motherland, and less of the objectionable publications of the adjoining republic, there is a bugbear in the way: Great Britain is unwilling to lower her postal charges on newspapers and periodicals intended for this country, and so there is a discrimination in favor of United States publications, with the very bad results set forth above. We trust that our Postmaster-General will not weary in his endeavors to have the British Government move on the lines suggested. This reform would be a fitting following up of our preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain. It would foster a community of interest between this country and the motherland, and aid in the diversion of emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada, for not only would British publications have a greatly increased circulation here, but Canadian newspapers and other publications would also be sent in greatly increased numbers by our settlers from the old land to their friends there. At present, the ocean postage on periodicals is very great, compared with the charges made for similar publications between points in Canada and the United States.

The Government of the mother country must be blind indeed to the best interests of the Empire if it fails to respond favorably to any appeal by the Canadian authorities sustained by such facts as are here set forth. It may be that some will say that the supply of yellow journals and anti-British literature from the other side is regulated by the demand for it by our population. We all know, however, how many people are influenced, in the first instance, by the cost of the periodical, without regard to its contents, and it does not

stand to reason that far more favorable terms should be given by the British authorities and by us to United States purveyors of questionable literature than is given to British publishers.

Changes in Thirty Years.

Thirty years ago the power to issue licenses was in the hands of municipalities. Consequently the number of liquor licenses issued depended to a large extent upon the influence on the municipal councils of those wishing to procure such licenses. Not only was the number likely to be large, but the character of the houses conducted was very questionable. Dissatisfaction prevailed to such an extent as to warrant the Government taking the steps they did in assuming control of the license system. In 1874 the number of licenses issued was 6,185, being a license for every 274 persons. In the year 1900 the number of licenses issued decreased to 2,950, or one for every 850 persons. The decrease in the number of licenses has been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in arrests for drunkenness. In 1889 the convictions for drunkenness reported in this province amounted to 4,757. Ten years later the number had decreased to 1,892.

As regards sobriety, Ontario more than holds her own, not only with the other provinces, but also with the State of Maine, where prohibition has been in force for half a century. In Maine the arrests for drunkenness, during the years 1890-95 were 233 per thousand, while in Ontario, for the same period, they were only 195 per thousand.

The average consumption of alcoholic liquors in the countries of Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States and Australia, is 23.27 gallons per head per year. The consumption of liquor in Canada averages only 5 1/2 gallons per head. The comparative sobriety of this Province may be fairly estimated when it is considered that Ontario contains almost half the population of the Dominion.

Roosevelt's Message.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress contains many features of interest. The tragic death of President McKinley has placed a strong figure before the world in the person of Theodore Roosevelt. As an exemplary citizen he has endeared his people to him, and for the first time he makes an official declaration of his public policy. Regarding the anarchists, who caused the untimely death of his chief, he advises stringent measures. They should be regarded as enemies to mankind, and no pains should be spared in suppressing them. Their utterances are essentially treasonable and should be treated by the state accordingly.

Reference is made to the rapidity of industrial development during the last half century and also to the vast and complex industrial problems that followed in its wake. The statement that the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer is not true. He holds that the condition of the average wage-earner is better today than ever before. There was, however, a conviction in the minds of the people that something was necessary, not to prohibit combination and concentration, but to keep great organizations under control, a conviction which, in his judgment, was right. President Roosevelt states his belief from a knowledge of the facts concerning such vast aggregations of wealth and industry. Publicity is the only remedy. What is needed in the way of governmental regulations can only be satisfactorily obtained after the people have become thoroughly informed on the matter, for under a constitutional form of government, such control rests primarily with the people. Regarding the trust, the people are being educated through the medium of the press, though in many newspapers of the United States passionate denunciation has often been permitted to bias judgment.

As Canadians, we are doubtless more interested in the President's declaration in regard to the tariff and reciprocity. We are given to understand, however, that there are to be no sweeping changes which would, in his opinion, tend to materially disturb the business interests of the country. "Yet," he says, "it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations." It is apparent that the United States is more anxious to sell to than to buy from other nations. Taking into account, then, her fondness for foreign markets, it is just possible that she may, at no distant future time, find it more expedient to give less attention to the fostering of some of her home industries to make overtures in matters of trade with foreign countries, and especially Canada. The following excerpt from President Roosevelt's message is important as indicating the direction of the current:

"Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor,

Can't Sleep Can't Eat Can't Drink

do their work properly. The tortures of indigestion, constipation, sluggish liver, inactive kidneys, and kindred ills are the result of this neglect. To all sufferers

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Offers Quick, Sure
and Safe Relief. . .

It commences at the root of the trouble, strengthens, and puts in healthful condition every organ affected. All druggists sell ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT, 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us."

Regarding the Monroe doctrine, the message states that it should be a cardinal feature of the foreign policy of the two American continents, prohibiting as it does the territorial aggrandizement of any European power at the expense of an American power. The other clauses of the message deal with subjects more of interest to the republic itself.

PREMIER ROSS AT WINGHAM!

Makes a Stirring Address to West
Huron Electors.

Deals With the Achievements of Liberal
Government in Ontario and the
Prohibition Question.

Wingham, Dec. 4.—The Liberals of West Huron on Monday night heard a speech by Hon. George W. Ross that roused them to enthusiasm and sent them forth more than ever determined to re-elect Hon. J. T. Garrow. The premier, although he had traveled since early morning, was in splendid form, witty, logical and eloquent. The chair was occupied by Mr. James A. Cline, who introduced Dr. Macdonald, deputy speaker of the House of Commons, who spoke a brief speech, and was followed by Mr. A. Hissop, M.P.P. for East Huron.

ONTARIO'S PREMIER.
Hon. George W. Ross was accorded a very warm welcome, and opened his address in a somewhat jovial vein, asking his hearers to believe nothing that any speaker said unless the proofs bore it out. The opposition leaders would speak from that platform the next evening, and would complain that the government had been in power for a long time, but the premier replied that he had no complaint being made. The longer she reigned the better she was liked. He hoped the longer the government remained in power the more popular it would be. He told the story of the sick Highlander whom the hospital authorities hoped to cure by bapting music. The Highlander got well, but was very patient in the hospital bed. So if they adopted a similar Scotch remedy by electing Mr. Whitney for the sake of the country, probably Mr. Whitney would feel better, but the great industries of the country would pine and decay. He briefly reviewed the financial history of the country under Liberal government, contrasting its flourishing position from a financial standpoint with the heavy indebtedness of the sister provinces, the great debt of Ontario, and even the debt at Dominion level, and outlined the findings of the financial commission. The opposition speakers would seek to discredit the commission, they would say that Mr. Walker was a Liberal and that Mr. Hoskin held a certain position under the government, but he had no doubt that the finances of the province were in a bad way.

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
Mr. Ross also pointed to the administration, economical and efficient, of the great public institutions for the care of the unfortunate in the province. They should not be carried away by scolding and noise; they should come down to what they were doing. He asked if Mr. Whitney had proposed anything to them as farmers to improve on what the Liberal government had done. He quoted the journals of the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat's resolution favoring the establishment of a separate ministry of agriculture, and the comment of Mr. Whitney, "The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat and other Conservatives, to the effect that the department of agriculture should be attached to one of the existing departments."

MR. WHITNEY'S OPPOSITION.
When Mr. Whitney denied that he had opposed the creation of a separate and distinct ministry of agriculture he was simply mistaken, and until he repeated and realized the importance of this industry in Canada they must keep him in the cold shades of opposition. Mr. Ross also pointed to Mr. Whitney's opposition to the Western Dairy School, to the appointment of a good roads commissioner, the establishment of spraying instruction, a grant to the poultry association, and other matters of interest to the farmer. He asked Mr. Whitney

system all run down. This is the condition of the average man. By neglecting the natural functions of the body he has worried them into revolt. They can't

to explain all these things the next night. He also pointed to the marvelous success of Ontario exhibitors in the agricultural class at the Pan-American Exhibition. To achieve these results somebody must have done good work. The farmers must have done good work themselves; perhaps 90 per cent of it was due to them, but he asked them to give the government credit for the little 10 per cent.

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION.
He dealt in some detail with the school book question, showing the absurdity of the charge that there is a school book combine, and in answer to the charge that the prices of school books are excessive quoted the experience of the Toronto school board, that the cost of books per pupil is 73c a year. The total cost of a set of books was \$5. On these a pupil would go through his entire school course, occupying about ten years, so that the very outside cost for a pupil would be 50c a year. As a test of the working of the school system, he asked them to look at the development of New and public libraries of the province, the achievements of our workshops, the improved comforts of our homes, the achievements of Canadian in American universities, and the prizes taken by our system in competition with the world. But Mr. Whitney said that because the government had been in power so long the whole country was nervous. Mr. Mantelini would say, "going to the demimoon bow-wow." Put Mr. Whitney in and you will undo the work of 20 years. He recalled Mr. Whitney's remark when he heard that Napoleon and Wellington were encamped opposite one another: "Napoleon will have to get out of there, because I know Wellington will not." Mr. Whitney would have to move out, for the government would not.

ONTARIO'S DEVELOPMENT.
Mr. Ross described with great fire and eloquence the policy of his government for the development of Ontario, giving an inspiring account of the Clergue industries, the settlement of New Ontario, the care of the poor, the development of the province to be derived from them. He also discussed good roads, beet root sugar, cold storage, and remounts for the British army. Mr. Whitney's policy was to paralyze railway enterprises, to paralyze agricultural effort, to prevent the development of this country. A tree was known by its fruits, and the fruit was criticism and opposition where it should be honest and faithful support. He reminded the audience of the Conservative record in regard to electoral corruption and while exploring the fact that some Liberals had been guilty of improper practices, and admitting the weakness of the tu quoque argument, he read the notorious circular of directors of Conservative workers, and commented on the case of Mr. William Smith, who, after confessing in the box that he had been guilty of electoral corruption in South Ontario, and being told by the judges that he was the most brazen witness they had ever heard, was given a nomination by the Conservative party. He appealed to them not to permit their attention to be diverted from the great principles of government by petty and carping criticisms and abuse.

REFERENCE TO PROHIBITION.
In conclusion, Mr. Ross made the following reference to prohibition: "Some gentleman has asked me a question about prohibition. This can be very easily answered at this stage. You know that the act of the Manitoba Legislature went before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and we had a telegraphic message that the act was maintained. The decision of the Privy Council has been cabled for, and when we see the full report of that decision the government will tell what course to take. We cannot go upon a telegraphic report, which I suppose is probably correct in the main, but there are hints. I see in the papers that that report does not indicate the true facts. So it is too early—I speak personally, in the most interested sense—for us to announce just what we are going to do, at all events until we have had the full text of the decision. Had I the text of the decision I would be able, perhaps, to state what we would do. You may rest assured of this, that the Government of Ontario will, in all its legislation, bear in mind the interests of the whole people of this province, no matter what interest is affected, and that what moral principle is involved, no matter how that interest may be best served."

A NOTED PHYSICIAN

Makes an Important Statement
of Interest to All Women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—The honest, intelligent physician is above the 'School.' Whatever is best in each case should be used, no matter to what school a physician belongs. I, as a matter of conscience, can only pre-



scribe the best, and as I know and have proven that there is nothing in Materia Medica which equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female disorders, I unhesitatingly prescribe it, and have never yet been sorry. I know of nothing better for ovarian troubles and for falling of the womb or ulcerations; it absolutely restores the affected parts to their normal condition quicker and better than anything else. I have known it to cure barrenness in women, who to-day are happy mothers of children, and while the medical profession looks down upon patents, I have learned, instead, to look-up to the healing potion, by whatever name it be known. If my fellow physicians dared tell the truth, hundreds of them would voice my sentiments."—Dr. W. W. Wanta, Lansing, Mich.

80000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine. The record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cannot be equalled. Accept no substitute.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address Lynn, Mass.



BRIGHTEN THE HOME FOR CHRISTMAS.

Our Housefurnishing Department is very bright and attractive just now with Christmas decorations for the home. The holiday season is at hand, and your home may need a touch of brightness or newness to be in keeping with the festive occasion. The list we publish here today will greatly help you to prepare for the home-coming.

Beautiful Bed Comforters.

Large size Comforters, heavy, good cotton coverings, well filled, special at.....\$1 00 and \$1 25
Large size Comforters, 6x6, pure white cotton filling, pretty coverings, special at.....\$1 50 and \$1 75
Large size Comforters, art saten coverings, a large range of designs, very warm at \$2 00 and \$2 50
Eiderdown Comforters, frilled, covered with art saten, large size, at.....\$3 90
Eiderdown Comforters, large size, well filled with pure Eiderdown, rich art saten coverings and borders, special at.....\$5 75
Eiderdown Comforters 6x6 feet, satin covering, worth \$15 for.....\$10 00

Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long, at per pair.....25c
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long, good pattern, at per pair.....50c
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, good pattern, at per pair.....75c
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, large selection of designs, at per pair.....\$1 00
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, extra fine goods, 10 good patterns, at per pair.....\$1 25 and \$1 50
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, very special, at per pair.....\$1 75 and \$2 00
Fringed Curtain Net, with lace and insertion, good washing material, at per pair.....25c and 35c
Lace Door Panels, new designs, at.....60c, 75c, \$1 00 and \$1 40

Curtain Poles.

Oak and Mahogany Curtain Poles, 4 feet long, wooden trimmings to match at.....12 1/2c
Oak and Mahogany Curtain Poles, 5 feet long, wooden or brass trimmings to match, at.....25c
Brass Curtain Poles, 5 feet long, fancy brass trimmings, at.....40c
White Enamelled Curtain Poles, 5 feet long, fancy trimmings, at.....65c



Millinery Notice

Our trimmed millinery is quickly disappearing, and no wonder they go. Up-to-date new hats at 1/2 off. A \$2 00 hat for \$1 50, a \$3 00 hat for \$2 00, a \$4 50 hat for \$3 00 and so on. Every hat will go.

We Invite You to Come While the Selection Is Big.

208, 210,
210 1/2, 212
Dundas St.

The
Punians
Carson
McKee
& Co.

208, 210,
210 1/2, 212
Dundas St.

...GREAT... BANKRUPT SALE BROWN'S Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

This Stock of \$17,000

Of Fine and Staple Footwear has been purchased at 59c on the dollar and will now be offered to the public at prices before unheard of in London.

All of This Splendid Stock Must Be Sold

WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

This Genuine Clearing Sale

Commenced Saturday, Nov. 30th,

BROWN'S SHOE STORE,

145 DUNDAS STREET.

—NEAR MARKET LANE.